





## QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, March 26, 1896.



CLOSE ROOT PRUNING.

That "nothing succeeds like success" is a statement that is fully applicable to the severe shortening in process of both roots and tops, which the most progressive of our modern orchardists are now adopting. H. M. Stringfellow, near Galtville, is the pioneer in heralding the advent of this new method. The curious result of the same is demonstrated by Mr. J. H. Hale, near Fort Valley, Ga., in planting his great 100,000 peach tree orchard, a new revelation in horticulture. It is an entire reversal of the old time idea that the more roots a tree has when set, the better.

The old idea of the very best method of transplanting is that of taking up a tree with its roots entire. The new idea is exactly the reverse. The new would have to give way to the old, did not recent experience prove that the new way is the better.

The benefit of frequent transplanting in the nursery is unquestionable, resulting in a statement that is fully applicable to the severe shortening in process of both roots and tops, which the most progressive of our modern orchardists are now adopting. H. M. Stringfellow, near Galtville, is the pioneer in heralding the advent of this new method. The curious result of the same is demonstrated by Mr. J. H. Hale, near Fort Valley, Ga., in planting his great 100,000 peach tree orchard, a new revelation in horticulture. It is an entire reversal of the old time idea that the more roots a tree has when set, the better.

It does, in the rapid multiplication of the blue bluish roots. If a tree in the woods that is to be set in the open lawn is taken up the previous year, the roots, trimmed, root pruned and replanted, and left to grow another year, it will throw out numerous small roots so that it can be set in the open lawn with the assurance that it will thrive and grow, when it would otherwise be very likely to die or make a very feeble growth.

Mr. Stringfellow's method of pruning is this: Hold tree top down, and cut back to about one inch. This cut will show down, when it is set. Leave only from one to three feet of top. Let all shoots grow when one foot in length, rub off all that are not needed for a symmetrical top. Mr. Stringfellow suggests that the state experiment station take up and test the matter. Plant same with more than one root, from one-half inch to 10, 15, and 20 inch lengths, to be taken up and examined each year so as to demonstrate the fact that "round the length of two or three inches the quantity and size of the new roots are invariably in an inverse ratio to the amount of old roots left on. The longer the old roots are, the weaker will be the new ones." J. W. Allen, Tex.

A beautiful new flower, Mrs. Margaret Morgan, presented in the accompanying engraving, is perhaps the most distinct root of modern introduction. The fact that it is of American origin is worthy of special note, as hitherto almost all of the best known varieties of the "Garden of Eden" have been of French origin, with more recently a few introduced by careful hybridizing in the nurseries of one or two English growers. The rose, like the chrysanthemum and other much cultivated flowers, has a strong tendency to "sport," that is to say, it is likely, in some unknown cause, to develop into one special bud some feature which has never before been seen in the variety. It may be a new form of growth in some special part, or perhaps a new color, a distinct coloring. It is to such a sport that we owe the presentation of the Mrs. Margaret Morgan rose. The parent of this variety is the well-known and universally popular Madame Cusin, and its relationship is plain to anyone acquainted with both, but the new color differs in several respects. The color, a clear light rose with a trace of pale yellow at the base of each petal.

Mrs. Margaret Morgan's rose is more divided, and heavier than that of Madame Cusin, in general growth greater vigor is displayed, and the individual bloom attains a size of from four to five inches across, on the average, with petals of great substance, and soft scented which latter quality is said to be a recent introduction. As will be seen in our illustration, the hold of the bloom is high and graceful, the reflexing of the petals giving much to the effect, making it a valuable decorative rose. All these points, together with the good length of stem attainable, assist to place this rose in the front rank of popular sorts and indeed it is already being largely grown for the cut flower trade in New York and elsewhere. Although quite distinct from its parent, it is withal somewhat similar to that in its finest condition, and in consequence the nomenclature on the market is not rigidly followed and sometimes the one variety is substituted for the other. This variety belongs to the tea-scented class, and is of easy cultivation by ordinary methods, but of course is not hardy out of doors in the north any more than any other tea. It blooms freely, and last but not least, the color is one that shows up well under an artificial light. Mr. John N. May, whose fame as a roseman is well known, is to be credited with having introduced Mrs. Margaret Morgan to the notice of the public, he having secured the novelty by purchase from H. Miles, of New Jersey, in whose place the sport appeared, on a plant of Madame Cusin.

Wolves in Norway. During the last two or three years wolves have without doubt increased considerably in Norway. Not only have they committed a good deal of damage among domestic animals, but in some cases the

olk have been so persecuted by them as to be obliged to take refuge among the haunts of men. Last winter, in Selbo district, near Trondhjem, the remains of several elk were found in the forest, while the tracks of the bloodthirsty brutes showed plentifully in the snow all around, while many more of the big deer must undoubtedly have fallen victims to their ravenous appetites. Two men driving in a sleigh with sleepers for the railway came across a big elk in some plight; one of the pack which had attacked him lay around dead or dying, pierced with his great antlers, while he himself could barely stand. Needless to say, the worthy peasants made the most of the occasion; they killed the unhappy bull, and they claimed and received the government reward for each of the wolves.

Only, however, when they are in drives will wolves attack the larger animals. At first they try to stalk their intended victim, and then spring upon him with all four bounds, they endeavor to pull it down, falling in this they proceed to hunt in the most methodical manner, two or three following the quarry closely, the others endeavoring to cut off its retreat by springing and bounding to its throat. In spring and summer wolves are rarely seen, as they keep for the most part to the solitude of the woodlands, but in severe cold and stormy winters, they collect together in packs and descend to the cultivated and inhabited tracts of the country.

While herding his reindeer during the long winter of the far North, the Laplander must be on his guard against the menacing wolves. Frequently for weeks together there is no sign of the common enemy, then, without warning, the cry of the wolverine rings out over the snow. "The wolves are about!" And, however blinding the snow, however dark the night, all the inhabitants of the little group of huts, to defend the animals which to them represent wealth, clothing, food, existence itself. In such a melee the small, wiry dogs, of which the Laps always keep a number, perform an important part, barking and snapping at their opponents. It is the most bloody work, and distracting their attention generally until the arrival of their owners upon the scene. — Pall Mall Gazette.

## ABOUT THE EYE.

Concave glasses are used by those near-sighted, convex by the old or those who are "far-sighted."

Concave eyes, rapidly jerking from side to side, are frequently indicative of an unwell mind.

It is said that the prevailing color of eyes among patients of lunatic asylums are brown or black.

The utility of shedding tears is to keep the eyes cool though the balance of the head may be lost.

A catoptra had blue eyes. She was not an Egyptian, but a Greek, with yellow hair and fair complexion.

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## HOUSE GOWNS.

Black Surah Silk with Flowing Front. House gowns can be made in any month of the year, as the style for these convenient adjuncts to a woman's wardrobe does not change so markedly as in gowns for street wear. Dressmakers, too, are not as busy at this season as in the fall and spring months, and for this reason will often give a reduction from the regular price for making a gown if it is carried to them in their dull season.

There is nothing more dainty looking than a pretty house gown made dressy by the combination of silk, ribbon, velvet or lace with the material, and it is often possible to change from other gowns that have become worn, for revers, cuffs, sleeves, full fronts and vests.

The foundation of most house gowns is the Princess shape, and over this the material may be fitted in the same shape or allowed to hang loosely from it either in the front or back.

It is rarely that a woman without some experience in dressmaking will attempt to fit such a gown, even if she is supplied with an excellent pattern, as it is much more difficult to manage when only a skirt and waist are made separately.

Cashmere camel's hair and soft woolen materials are desirable for such a dress. Some of the lower priced silks, figured and in stripes, that may often be purchased at a bargain, will make up stylishly with lace and ribbon garniture.

A pretty house gown for one who fancies the Mother Hubbard effect is shown. It is made of soft, fine cashmere in a medium shade of old blue. The lining of the entire gown of silk-finished peroline in Princess style. Over this arrange the cashmere at the back to fall loose and flowing from a yoke, with a



THE HOUSE IMPERIAL AFFAIR.

front of accordion pleated Indian silk to match the woolen material in shade as nearly as possible.

The upper portion of the skirt are full of the cashmere, and the lower parts are made of accordion pleated silk, to fit the skirt snugly.

The yoke is of silk filled with white, dotted net lace, and a deep belt of lace extends across the top of each sleeve from the front yoke to the back.

Brown velvet ribbon outlines the yoke, and two long loops of the same, confined with a ruffle, fall from the left hand lower corner of the front yoke to within a few inches of the bottom of the skirt.

A dressy house gown, shown by the sketch, is of black surah silk made short, with flowing front that falls away from an under-front of the same, confined at the waist by a black satin ribbon that in a bow with long ends. A marked feature of the dress is the trimming of white lace insertion, which is sewed in rows across the under-front at the bust, and also near the bottom of the skirt.

A full collar of the silk, trimmed with three rows of insertion, falls from the neck well over the back and shoulders, and is confined under the long plait of the fronts, which are left loose and flowing.

The full sleeves are finished with a deep flange of the silk, which is edged with two rows of the insertion. A satin ribbon is laid in plait over the plain collar and tied in a large bow at the back.

A pretty jacket, to be worn with black silk or satin skirts, in place of the house dress, is of violet silk made with the back shirred at the waist line to a fitted lining, the front opening over a loose under-front of black silk covered with black spangled lace.

The revers are turned back from the front and trimmed on the edge with a full of black lace. A similar full edges the black silk ruffle at the bottom of the sleeves. This style of jacket makes a dressy house costume, and is recommended for those who have partially worn skirts that are still too good to be cast aside.

A pretty invalid or lounging robe which can be easily slipped on over the night dress is of warm pink and brown striped underdown flannel lined with brown silk and finished around all the edges with a thick brown silk cord.

The back is made loose and may be left in this way or belted in to fit the figure by means of the straps at the waist line.

The fronts are plain, and partially fitted by the under-down seam to the figure. From the throat and collar turns back, from the throat and collar turns back, from the throat and collar turns back.

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## THE REMEDIAL BILL.

CLOSING SPEECHES AT OTTAWA ON THE GREAT QUESTION.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and D. Ross McCarthy Make Eloquent Speeches Respectively Supporting and Opposing the Measure.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper spoke on the remedial bill in the commons and held the floor for two hours and a half. As to his manner of speaking, he has not acquired himself with much credit as in any previous debate; but with respect to his utterance, it is felt on all sides that he was indiscreet. In making a bid for Catholic votes, he went out of his way to give offence to the Orangemen of Ontario by attacking Clarke Wallace. He also accused Dalton McCarthy of being the paid counsel of the Manitoba government, and therefore, while the gentleman was better able than any other man in parliament to inform the house on this question his opinion could not now be relied upon. Sir Hibbert said he had counted on Mr. Laurier's support for the bill as a Catholic and Canadian, quoting from Mr. Laurier's Winnipeg speech and other utterances to show the inconsistency of his present position.

Mr. Laurier retorted, "You are simply engaged in child's play."

Sir Hibbert then contrasted Mr. Laurier's position with the patriotic manner in which Sir John Macdonald had dealt with matters of race and creed. Mr. McCarthy had correctly defined the issue when he said it was a question of separate schools in Manitoba. Mr. Laurier had adopted McCarthy's policy. Last session Mr. McCarthy was as weak as the letter "H" in the word pneumonia. Now he has the whole Liberal opposition doing his mischievous work. He referred to Mr. McCarthy's Portage la Prairie speech, which he claimed originated the question. He quoted the words in which Mr. Laurier then condemned him. The government was obeying the law. In this connection, he attacked Mr. Welton, whose position he said was the most extraordinary of any man in the house. Mr. Welton had supported the bill to refer this matter to the Privy Council, and had strongly urged abiding by the constitution. He then dealt with the question of a compact. He took his stand on the decision of the Privy Council that the Manitoba act was a parliamentary compact. An essential part of that compact was the right of appeal. He quoted the opinion of Mr. McCarthy which he claimed conflicted with Mr. McCarthy's present opinion in this connection. He took up the contention that the local legislation of the M. H. have claimed the right of appeal, but had not been treated with haste or harshness by the Dominion government. He charged the Manitoba government with having deliberately closed the door to negotiations by failing to reply to a request from the Ontario government for the dispatch of the 25th of July until two days before parliament met and by then declaring that the province would not accept the re-establishment of separate schools in any shape or form.

After a recess of ten minutes, Mr. McCarthy opened the debate. After defending himself and the bill, he then turned to the question of the compact. He said that the compact was a parliamentary compact, and that the Manitoba act was a parliamentary compact. He said that the compact was a parliamentary compact, and that the Manitoba act was a parliamentary compact.

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## A SEARCH FOR GOLD.

Boston Capitalists Fit out an Expedition for Alaska.

A mysterious expedition left San Francisco recently for Alaska. The steam schooner Excelsior was chartered and so quietly was the matter carried out that the owners of the vessel, C. A. Hooper & Co., know hardly anything of the plans of the managers. Last year some wealthy citizens of Boston heard rumors of immense gold bearing deposits at Cook Inlet, and A. Penneck, an experienced miner, was sent up to view the country. Penneck made a thorough search for shining metal and in his opinion was successful. Beyond all question, Penneck with a few friends, at once measured off ten acres of land which, it is alleged, showed gold from the grass roots to the bed of the rock. Water rights were sold and the prospectors washed out a few ounces and started for Alaska. The gold was both fine and coarse and the mint here valued it at \$16 per ounce. The Boston investors incorporated as the Alaska and Boston company and \$100,000 was paid in. Henry E. Spaulding and C. T. W. Truman, the latter being at the head of the West Side Electrical road, came to thicket at once and began preparations for an expedition. The destination of the expedition has been most carefully guarded, but it is surmised the objective point is about twenty miles from Resurrection Creek at the head of Cook Inlet.

## U. S. Case Against Cuba.

Dr. Jose Manuel del Gado, the American citizen reported shot and nearly killed by Spanish troops under command of General Melquiades, arrived at Havana. He is seriously injured, and had to be carried on a stretcher. The captain-general promised the promptest inquiry into the circumstances in the case, and has given assurance that the guilty persons will be most severely punished. Dr. Del Gado says a number of employees of the Del Gado plantation, near Canoa, have been killed by troops, including brothers Tipiana and two Guernas, father and son, who were at the time engaged in a gross and deliberate outrage upon the part of the Spanish soldiery, who were made aware that Dr. Del Gado and his aged father were both American citizens. But this fact, it appears, had no weight with the Spanish officers. Dr. Del Gado is said to have been bound and shot without trial and without any justification. The doctor was left for dead, and eight of his father's employees killed. The U. S. consul general, Mr. Eamon J. Whelan, has taken the matter in hand and no stone will be left unturned to bring the Spaniards to justice.

## "GAT" HOWARD WHIPPED.

A U. S. Customs Officer Thrashes Him With a Cane.

With a "swish," Col. Peck, the American customs officer at Halifax, N. S., brought his cane down again and again on the back of "Gat" Howard, at North street station the other morning. Howard just came from Europe on the Allan liner and warned Peck that a fellow passenger had stolen his trunk. Peck told Howard to mind his own business, whereupon Howard then came the remark, during which "Gat" got a bad boy's thrashing.

## Gas Not Detachable.

Hon. A. G. Cox, of the U. S. district court recently handed down a decision declaring a natural gas not detachable. Some time there has been contention in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and elsewhere, large quantities of natural gas piped from Canada under the Niagara river. There was a question whether or not this gas was detachable and the matter was referred to the board of general appraisers, which held that it was. On application of the Natural Gas and Fuel Co., the board reviewed the decision, overruled it, and held that natural gas is not detachable and is a common natural resource except from duty under paragraph 5 of the act of 1893. Judge Cox sustained this decision.

## Escaped From Insanity.

Goodman. To say all I ought to in favor of E. B. would be impossible. It has been a great health restorer to me and I do swear by it. I am a different man to what I was ten years ago when I was expected to be in the asylum, but now I am in perfect robust health and it was the E. B. that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, sometimes so severely that I went out of my mind.

I tried various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took medicines too numerous to mention, but everything failed to have the desired effect. When I used Burdock Blood Bitters, it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to cure me. To make it still more certain that E. B. is the real cure for constipation, I may say that some two years afterwards I felt the symptoms returning and took one bottle more and from that time to this present day I have never again had any trouble of the bowels.

I never knew any medicine to work so well. It does not seem to be a mere reliever but a sure and certain cure and I can testify to, for hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine and advice failed to give me any good, but "E. B." worth of E. B. made a permanent cure that has given me years of health and comfort. Yours truly, C. E. KIMBLE, Toronto.

"I've been told Rivers' name is in an old book worth a fortune." "Yes, his name is in it; he signed it as a witness. That's all, but 'E. B.' is worth a fortune. The matter? 'Nothing, only I felt him on the strength of it.'"

Agent. Sir, do you need any type or printer supplies? Merchant. Yes; send me about four pounds of candy.

N. cold or cough is no reason to yield to the curative power of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It has cured thousands of cases.

Ragson Tatters—You don't know what it is, partner, to be forced down by everybody, but no friend's no motto. The other—Don't let a baseball umpire.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup positively cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the pulmonary organs.

"This is leap-year," remarked the maiden mildly, "and I am disposed to disposed to avail myself of my sex's privilege. Mr. Tillingshast, I love you. Will you be mine?" "But can you support a husband," asked Mr. Tillingshast, anxiously.

Coughs and Colds lead to consumption if neglected. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures quickly and is pleasant to take. Its nature is purely for all throat and lung troubles.

## WORKED WONDERS

IN THIS WOMAN.

Never Knew a Medicine that Did So Much Good—A Joyful Experience—Joyfully and Gratefully Told by a Nova Scotia Lady.

We all dread specific diseases like fevers, that are prone to turn disastrously before their length has been run. And yet, in their worst form, despite the immediate danger that at certain stages may show itself, they cannot be compared to the distress that comes to the victim of nervousness and the sufferer from general debility. Let the system become run down, without one knowing just what may be the cause of it, and there is nothing surprising that these so-called loss heart, and suffer physically and mentally, as those laid on serious beds of sickness do not suffer. For one long year Mrs. James A. Pughover, of Lunenburg, N. S., ranked among this class. She dragged out a miserable existence, arising in the morning wishing it were morning. Completely prostrated, she had not energy for any work. Her appetite had failed, her strength was gone. Of course she tried doctors' medicines, and various other medicine, but over her own signature, she tells those who suffer like her that she found no relief until she had learned of South American Nervine, and taken it herself. Fully reformed to vigorous health, it is not surprising that she should say that this is the very best medicine in the world, and this experience she lacks up by recommending it to her friends, whom she says have also found it good.

As a health builder, a nerve builder and a strength builder, South American Nervine is far excellence a wonderful medicine, and there is not another remedy that possesses the singularly effective properties that it does for all cases of this character.

Old Maid—Is this the newspaper clerk? Clerk—Yes, ma'am. Old Maid (dishevelled)—I see the mayor has advertised for proposals, and I would like to advertise, too.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all druggists.

The Master—Is it raining very hard, Thomas? The servant. No sir, only had stones, sir.

Catch Relieved in 10 to 60 Seconds. One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Cure, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Bronchitis, all cures.

Sold by all druggists.

Her fiancé is a pronounced braggart, he is not," said one young woman, "No," replied the other, "He is a Russian. He can be spelled, but not pronounced."

Heart Disease Relieved in 20 Minutes. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 20 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a perfect remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.

Tom. That man over there has been quite cheerful, I believe. Bob. Perhaps he's taken a great deal of interest in his business. Tom. Yes, he is a pawnbroker.

Emotion Cured in a Day. South American Emetic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes all once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Twenty-five cents. Sold by all druggists.

Wallace. Do you think electricity will be much in use during the next war? Perry. In the next war? Why the Spaniards will fight most of their battles with it right now.

## \$50.00 REWARD.

Information wanted of John N. Mulligan, a tailor, who worked for Peter La Cour, of Montreal, N. B., six years ago, and his sister, Mrs. Margaret MacPherson, who lived in Winnipeg about the same time. Above reward will be paid for information leading to finding of right parties. Write at once to Walter Suckling & Company, real estate agents, Winnipeg, or James G. Harvey, barrister, Winnipeg.

Harold was told to write a sentence containing the word "cupid." He came from the city, and the word had a familiar sound. His sentence read: "The boy dodged the cupid."

## FURNITURE

SCHOOL DESKS. Lowest Prices. Write for New Catalogue.

LESLIE BROS., Winnipeg, Man.

San Insurance Office. } FIRE. Eastern Assurance Co., } Fire. Quebec Fire Assurance Company. London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co. British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company. W. H. ALLEN, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Good Live AGENTS WANTED FOR MASSEY'S MAGAZINE. New Canadian Monthly. Write at once for particulars to THE MASSEY PAPER, 272 King St. W., TORONTO.

## ROYAL CROWN SOAP.

FREE Books and Pictures for 25 Wrappers. Send for a list of 400 Books and 6 Pictures.

Old Maid—Is this the newspaper clerk? Clerk—Yes, ma'am. Old Maid (dishevelled)—I see the mayor has advertised for proposals, and I would like to advertise, too.







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